

INGERSOLL'S FUNERAL.

THERE WAS NO CLERGYMAN TO CONDUCT THE SERVICES.

There was no music and no Pall-bearers—What Clergymen Said Sunday—One Claims He Knows By This Time His Mistakes Were Greater Than Those of Moses.

New York, July 26.—The funeral of the late Robert Ingersoll took place this afternoon from Walton-on-Hudson, where he died on Friday last.

No clergyman was present to conduct the services, there was no music and there were no pall-bearers. The body lay on a cot in the room where the colonial died. It was enshrouded in white, just one red rose being placed on the breast. About the cot were banks of floral tributes sent by friends, wreaths and bunches of blossoms.

The Pulpit on Ingersoll.

The Rev. Francis Edgar Mason, of Brooklyn—"The world has lost one of its greatest philanthropists and reformers."

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Coster—"The followers of his and similar doctrines are warning themselves tonight over the dying embers of Tom Paine and still harping about 'The Mistakes of Moses.'"

The Rev. Daniel Overton, of Brooklyn—"Ingersoll had but a partial view of Christianity, and hence his infidelity."

The Rev. Dr. Frank P. Parkin, of Troy—"Crime is not to be met by law, as consciences are dulled by such doctrines."

The Rev. John Marshall Chew, of Newburg—"If in that infinite presence he is compelled to ask for mercy, we are assured in Scripture that there is no failure of infinite willingness to forgive."

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith—"He was a kind hearted, lovable father, the friend of society, an orator, but with all his talents, he was a failure."

The Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine—"Original Ingersoll will be judged according to his light and according to his deeds. Surely he will be better off than the heroic, the ideal and the knave."

The Rev. Dr. S. Parke Odum—"What a blessing it is that Mr. Ingersoll and his followers could have proved for us the quances of their own doctrine by living in an age of Christianity and enjoying that marvelous civilization of which Christianity has been the mother teacher."

The Rev. Dr. James M. Gray, of Chicago—"The judgment of wicked men comes after a while."

The Rev. Charles E. Taylor, of Racine, Wis.—"I think that by this time Mr. Ingersoll has had his military career greater than the 'Mistakes of Moses.'"

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPERS

They Are a Polyglot Lot and Many of Them Die Young.

Journalism in Egypt has become comparatively sedate—the Dugald Dalrymple of the pen are almost extinct and it is a far cry from the year of grace 1890 to the days when the notorious "Boophore Egyptian" issued a manifesto in Arabic with the mahdi's name attached calling upon the natives to arise against the British oppressor, says a correspondent of the Londoner.

The dubious dealings of prominent persons in Cairo with journals of a certain class may some day furnish a significant if not an edifying chapter of the newspaper of Egypt.

The settlement of the Fashoda incident was followed by the demise of the two French Anglophobe dailies in Cairo, the "Courrier d'Orient," which lived only for three brief months, was an extraordinary production. One day under the heading of "Le Egiptien" it described the "criminals' volitions" of the British, because, it explained, in reality the Fashoda affair had proved for us a "disastrous operation." On another occasion it averred that among Anglo-Saxons "the true brigand is unknown; they can only boast of the present thief, the pickpocket, the sneak-robber, the cowardly man who carries on operations in the dark like a hyena. We are inspired with these reflections," added the able editor, "by Lord Salisbury's last speech at the Guildhall." He was constrained after reading it to make speech to add that in spite of the hypocritical lies of the gin-drinkers, Europe realized the actual position.

On the day following appeared an article entitled "Les Assassins," in which a comparison was drawn between the murderer of Emperor of Austria, the Italian and Lord Kitchener, much to the disadvantage of the victor of Khartoum.

In concluding his moral discourse on "Les Assassins," the philosophic scribe, addressing the human race at large, exclaimed, "Oh, man, dost thou merit the title—which thou hast given thyself—of 'reasoning animal'?" A week or two later the gentle editor issued his valetudinary address, declaring that unless a journal, especially in Egypt, receives the support of those whose cause it defends, its existence is impossible.

This was on Dec. 6, 1890. On Jan. 24, 1891, the Journal Egyptian, another Anglophobe organ, announced its own extinction after an existence of about seven years. In its last issue, dealing with the Sudan convention, it amiably remarked that England had added another villainy to her credit, while Egypt was the poorer by another province. The disappearance of the Journal Egyptian was taken as an indication that the policy of journalistic pin-pricks had had its day.

The only anti-British organ of any importance is the Phare d'Alexandrie, the property of a Greek subject. The Phare is conducted with considerable ability and without the virulence which charac-

terized the Anglophobe organs that have gone over to the majority. Not that it is invariably fair in its criticisms or just in its comments; still, its congenial spirit to be all-wise to the fact that vituperation is not an effective substitute for argument.

The principal paper published in French in Cairo is the Progres, also the property of a Greek subject. The Progres, which is studious, moderate in its tone, gives an intelligent support to British policy, and of late there has been considerable improvement in its service of news. The well-known Egyptian Gazette, published at Alexandria, has, of course, always given its hearty support to British reforms; in fact, it is that only daily organ that the British community in Egypt possesses.

The Greek and Italian dailies, of which there are several, are on the whole favorable to British policy, but the same cannot be said for the native daily press. The Akram (Pyramids), at Alexandria, has always been closely identified with the French, but its influence, once great, is now comparatively insignificant. The Masrouty Support, which takes its name from a mosque, is generally regarded as a palace organ, and its comments on things in general and British administration in particular are often more entertaining than instructive. Other dailies are the Masr, the Arab name for Egypt, and the Akhbar, or News, published in Cairo, and the Baser, meaning Illumined, and Salam (Peace), which are published at Alexandria.

By far the ablest native paper is the Mokattam, named after the range of hills in the vicinity of Cairo. The Mokattam set out to lay before the people of Egypt the true meaning of the reforms introduced by the British, and it had at the outset a difficult and dangerous task. It has been the attempt either to secure its suppression or to purchase its influence for the reactionary cause. But, maintained by threats, cajoleries, or proffered bribes, the Mokattam has steadily given an independent support to British reforms, and fearlessly exposed the closed public opinion of men in high places. If the Mokattam were published in Turkey, the life of its editor would not be worth five minutes of the day. It is the editor of the Mokattam who, in the person of the Egyptian Captain Moonlight, the editor continues cheerfully to ply his trenchant pen, and today the Mokattam, which circulates from Alexandria to Fashoda, and from Suez to Khartoum, wields considerable influence among the educated classes of Egypt.

Twice has the office of the Mokattam been the scene of violent demonstrations. On one occasion it innocently remarked that Napoleon I. saw the light in "Little Corcais," whereupon the fiery Bosphore Egyptian declared that this was a vile insult to the patriotic people of a famous island, with the result that a crowd of furious Corsicans came down and threatened the editor of the Mokattam with direful vengeance.

Again, in 1894, when the political atmosphere was charged with electricity, a mob of Egyptians, after having attempted to show their devotion to the young khedive by dragging his carriage in triumph from the mosque, turned their rage against the offending Mokattam. The editor, whose residence adjoins the office, was in bed, suffering from an attack of indigestion, and he lay in bed in the courtyard below. He rose, opened the window and found himself confronted by a crowd of Arabians, each with a stone in his hand, and a look of determined hostility.

"What do you want?" asked the editor indignantly, and he turned the reply, "We want you to change your policy!" The editor promptly sent for the police. Then a cry of "to the British headquarters!" was raised, and the mob started toward the Schari Kasr-el Nil. They had not gone many yards before two or three policemen, vociferously declaring that his neighbor was the real culprit, arrested the editor. He was taken to a high fever; meanwhile the authorities deemed it necessary to guard the Mokattam office night and day, lest an attempt should be made to burn it to the ground.

The editor lay for some days oblivious to the world. On his recovery instead of modifying the policy of his paper, he exclaimed: "I know these people," and sat down and penned a stronger editorial than those which had originally given offense. He was right. There were no more demonstrations in his courtyard, the hostile party was thoroughly and honestly overawed. The British administrators of Egypt owe more to the Mokattam than anyone outside the country can begin to realize.

Ingersoll's Body to be Cremated.

New York, July 24.—Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, widow of the late Col. Ingersoll, is so ill that she cannot be taken home near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Members of the family say that the illness is due to the prostration of grief and to the constant vigilance she has exercised over the body of her dead husband since his death. It is not thought the illness will result seriously.

Fortifying the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has been receiving reports from the engineer officers upon the fortifications which were completed during the past fiscal year. The reports, which show gratifying results, cover works upon the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast. Besides the regular annual appropriation expended upon fortifications, there were available funds from the appropriation of fifty millions for national defense just before the war with Spain. This being available, the engineer corps has been enabled to make rapid headway in the completion of works under headway, and in beginning new projects. The coast defense is now in such a state as to make the country well protected.

Japanese-Chinese Alliance.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—The reports regarding a Japanese-Chinese alliance which have been persistently denied for some time, have now assumed definite form, and are causing great excitement in Russian circles.

LONDON TOPICS.

PUBLIC MEN DISCUSS THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

And Indulge in Speculations As to the Future Foreign Policy of the United States—Englishmen Have Great Hopes That the Shamrock Will Win.

LONDON, July 22.—I chanced this week to hear in the house of a prominent British M. P. a most interesting discussion of Far-Eastern questions by members of parliament who have given these subjects special study; and among them, two well-known Chinese travellers, one British admiral from China seas, and several members of that fine old Conservative British institution, the China Association.

Their talk so aptly focuses British opinion that I may without breach of confidence relate some of their main conclusions. The new situation created in the Philippines by the journalistic "round-robin" by the omission of General Oiler and the resignation of General Oiler and the resignation of General Oiler, is a matter of great importance. Especially vigorous were the comments of these Chinese residents upon the folly to which any attempt to give the Philippines to the United States would lead. They spoke in high terms of the Philippines, and of the ability of the Chinese to conquer a long-drawn-out and very costly, if not impossible, war.

Again and again one heard these Far-Eastern experts ask, "What does America really want with the Philippines, when after all that has happened, in connection with her trade interests in China and elsewhere, she has not been able to seem to think it impossible to suppose that American pride would allow the abandonment of American sovereignty in the East generally?" But the speakers after all that has happened, in connection with her trade interests in China and elsewhere, she has not been able to seem to think it impossible to suppose that American pride would allow the abandonment of American sovereignty in the East generally?

Philippine independence, with the acquiescence of America, as a way of escape from present troubles, is a possibility of a complete measure of Filipino self-government, under some such form of arrangement as that proposed by the Transvaal were discussed, but the solution to which experience, and common sense also British prejudices and interests, seemed most to incline them was the transfer of the islands to the British flag, under the fullest guarantee of practical Filipino independence and, secondly, of the freedom of the Philippine markets to the world's commerce. America retaining a cooling-off system of her own.

The idea of throwing Jamaica over to America, as some quill pro quo, was seriously discussed, but it was generally agreed that public opinion here and in the West Indies would make that exchange quite impossible. England, in her present imperialistic frame of mind, will abandon no single acre of territory. It was quite evident that these British and American speakers, who were generally indignant, would lament the entire disappearance of America from Eastern seas.

Japan has this week entered the rank of world powers, and the firm British belief, that without anything in the nature of a formal alliance, England, America and Japan, with occasional German help, might, by consistent friendly diplomatic co-operation, secure reasonable success in Europe for the policy of the open trade door, and keep in check the designs of trade exclusiveness and designs of Chinese demeritism which seem an integral part of Russian and French policy.

I have consulted two high yachting authorities, and send their respective judgments upon Shamrock. One says that the trial race between Shamrock and Britannia, on the whole, regarded very satisfactorily, as far as the chances

of the challenger are concerned, but that it would be exaggeration to say that he had outdone the British yachtsmen in the boat has been raised to the highest pitch. But it may be safely asserted that upon the whole, no more hopeful than it has been since the challenge was issued. Shamrock's marvellous turn of speed when going windward surprised everyone. When running in the first day's match she did not gain as much upon the royal cutter as might have been expected, but it must be remembered that she was only carrying a thimble-headed topsail, instead of jacksails, such as Britannia sported.

Neither day's race gave an opportunity for testing the capabilities of Shamrock's coach. There is, moreover, a general feeling, which is probably correct, that the challenger was not in any way cramped, and that the match, as far as Shamrock was concerned, was a short-circuit rather than real races.

With the Prince of Wales on board Britannia, and Capt. Carter, his second, it is not difficult to picture the race as much on a par with Britannia as possible. A well-known American at one of the London Bohemian clubs, last week, expressed his readiness to back Britannia at 2 to 1 on up to \$50,000. If he is still of the same mind, he will have made a good bet, for he has even if his offered odds shrink a little.

The second expert says "Shamrock is a much handier than Britannia in tacking in a light breeze, but as yet she has had no chance of showing what she is worth in working to windward. If the new races there has been so much mystery assists her in keeping the weather-gauge, then we shall find that the secret of winning big yachts races is not in tacking, but in sailing has been solved. The probability is that Shamrock tried on a long lay or stretch would hold her own, but by avoiding leeway when close hauled.

Little need be said this week of English politics being clearer all round. For one thing, Lady Salisbury no longer is in danger. That she relieves domestic politics of one fear is a possible, indeed, been taking quite possibly President Kruger is climbing down on the Outlander's grievance. Mr. Chamberlain has, indeed, been taking quite possibly President Kruger is climbing down on the Outlander's grievance. Mr. Chamberlain has, indeed, been taking quite possibly President Kruger is climbing down on the Outlander's grievance.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of Daily Mail makes today the interesting announcement that Dr. Haushoff, of the Le Plata museum has met with success in his general search for the myxoidon in the wilds of Patagonia. In a cave known to the Indians he made deep excavations, and discovered the huge bones, entire skulls, and powerful claws of the animal he was seeking. He removed all the relics to the museum. The Indians said that the live animal had been encountered there up to fifty years ago. It is still certain that the myxoidon on the desert islands in the Magellan channel. Dr. Haushoff also found many skeletons of Indians and guanaco splendidly preserved, and is determined to explore further in the spring.

Horse's Walpole's copy of Chester on the desert islands in the Magellan channel. Dr. Haushoff also found many skeletons of Indians and guanaco splendidly preserved, and is determined to explore further in the spring.

Little Nell—"What does the organist at our church think of the Grand over his head on the organ?" Little Dick—"It 'peeps that he so can tell the choir from the clergymen is looking!"—[Lid-Bit]

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Markets.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS, GRAIN, and other market items. Includes prices for various goods like flour, sugar, and oil.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

COUNTRY MARKET—RECAP.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dickson, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B.

Table with columns for various market items and their prices.

A PERSISTENT PASSENGER.

Who Insists on Being Put Off At His Station Saves the Lives of Many.

New York, July 11.—But for the persistence of a passenger, who insisted that a train carrying one thousand persons and bound for the Brighton Beach race track slow down in order that he might alight at Vandewater Park yesterday, there must have been a frightful accident, resulting probably in the loss of many lives.

As it was, the race train crashed into two freight cars which, owing to some one's carelessness, blocked the track which was supposed to be clear, two persons were seriously injured and more than one thousand persons did not reach the track, three miles from the scene of the accident, until after the third race.

Moreover, the Long Island railroad sent out another train from Long Island City crowded with racgoers when it was reported that there was a block at Vandewater Park, and these passengers had to walk across the fields in the broiling sun or miss the sport which they were seeking.

Henry A. Myer, president of the Germania Real Estate Company, of Flatbush, was the passenger whose objection prevented a more serious accident. He left Long Island City at 30 minutes past noon on a passenger train consisting of a locomotive, a parlor car and six ordinary passenger cars, all of which were crowded. Mr. Myer soon before the train arrived at Vandewater Park told the conductor that he wished to stop at that place.

"But this is an express and it goes right through to the beach," was the reply. "But I bought this ticket with the understanding that I should be allowed to get off at Vandewater Park," protested Myer.

After much talk it was agreed that the speed of the train should be lessened so that Myer might jump. The train was running at about half speed when the park station was reached. Myer was on the platform ready to jump. Just then the collision occurred and he was thrown headlong into the sandbank. He was not injured. Others were not so fortunate.

Alexander Bromer, the engine driver, and James Smith, fireman of locomotive No. 311, jumped as the locomotive left the rails. Smith sustained a fracture of the right leg. Bromer was badly shaken up. The conductor got a severe scalp wound. Among the passengers badly shaken up were Mrs. James Rankin Young, wife of Representative Young of Philadelphia; John Russell Young, Jr.; James M. Young and Miss Mary Adams of Washington.

The freight cars and the derailed locomotive of the express blocked the tracks, and before the wreckage could be cleared away another race train, leaving Long Island City at ten minutes past 1 o'clock, was stalled. The result was that 2,000 passengers had to make their way across lots to the track, three miles away, or miss the race.

BOY STRIKERS.

Boys Walk Out and Insist on Others Following—They Pamphlet All Who Attempt to Deliver Messages.

New York, July 25.—About 300 striking boys of the American District Telegraph Company marched up Broadway about noon, and stopped at all the offices of the company on the street, giving the police a lot of trouble. They stopped every boy with a message and pamphlet him. At the company's office at 23rd street and Fifth avenue they got every boy who had not already struck to leave the office and stop taking messages. This was the case in a number of places along Broadway, where the strikers succeeded in getting the entire staff out.

ROSE DENTINE TOOTH POWDER.

Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Sterilized.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleaning and preserving the teeth, is contained in this powder.

For your same address, we will send you a dozen bottles of your friends. Return the money when all are sold and we will give you this elegant watch and chain free. We also give you, at no extra cost, a set of silver, gold, and chain.

National Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Free Medical Treatment

On Trial and Approval.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT to any honest man who is suffering from weakness peculiar to men. Use them a little and you will wish—back apparatus and remainder of Remedies into same box and send them back—thats all—pay nothing!

MEN WHO ARE WEAK BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the failures of youth or excesses of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitted for marriage—all such men should

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs—As per statement in ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Apparatus and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Give name and address in full. Please write very plainly.

AGE MARRIED OR SINGLE

